# Groceries.

Mail and telephone orders promptly filled.

Money refunded, if goods are not as represented.

Street-cars stop in front of MONARCH.

Easter Egg Coloring Free \$10, \$12, \$15 and \$16.50 A package containing 8 colors, given free with every purchase amounting to 50c (sugar excepted) all day Friday and

Everything Nice for Easter.

Fresh Strawberries, Fresh Vegetables, Fresh Fruits in abundance and cheaper Early June (extra sifted) Peas, 2-pound 

Imported French Peas, very small, per can...... 15c Fancy Maine Corn, Perfection brand, quality, per can...... 18c Mammoth Queen Olives in bulk, per Hoffman House Java and Mocha Coffee, finest Coffee in the city...... 35c Fresh Roasted Rio Coffee (will sur-Splendid quality of Teas (will suit the

Fancy Michigan Potatoes, per bushel, 25c Elgin Creamery Butter, per pound.... 25c Choice Roll Butter..... 15c

#### Easter Meat.

Choicest Meats that money will buy. Abundance of Spring Lambs, Fancy Porterhouse Steaks and Roasts. Beef Suet, per pound.....

Choice Boiling Beef, per pound ..... Lamb and Veal for stew ..... Kettle Rendered Leaf Lard ...... Fancy Lemons, per dozen ...... 12c Choice California Oranges, per dozen. 20c

## BIG 4 ROUTE Homeseekers' Excursions

## April 20, May 4 and 18.

Excursion Tickets will be sold on the above dates at

## One Fare, Plus \$2

To principal points

## South, Southwest, West and Northwest.

For particulars call at Big Four Offices, No. 1 East Washington street, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

#### CINCINNATI TRAINS C., H. & D. RY.

lis, \*10:45 a. m. DAYTON TRAINS, C., H. & D. RY. dianapolis, \*10:45 a. m. 7:05 p. m. TOLEDO AND DETROIT TRAINS C., H. & D. RY.

Detroit. I.v. Ind'p'lis, \*10:45 a. m. \*6:40 p. m. \*8:40 p. m. I.v. Ind'p'lis, 7:05 p. m. 4:09 a. m. 6:15 a. m.

The Popular MONON ROUTE

In the best CHICAGO Time re- | 43 HOURS

FOUR DAILY TRAINS

Leave Indianapolis-7:00 a. m., 11:50 a. m., Trains Arrive Indianapolis-3:30 a. m., 7:45 a. Leaves Chicago, returning, at 2:45 a. m. Can e taken any time after 9:30 p. m. Ticket offices, 2 West Washington street, Union Massachusetts-avenue Depot. GEO, W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

## SAFE: INVESTMENTS

### BONDS

Choice Indianapolis 6 per cent. Improve-Corporation Bonds 6 per cent., payable

Other choice Municipal Bonds. Price and particulars upon application.

CAMPBELL, WILD & CO. 205 Indiana Trust Building.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. Deformity Apparatus, Trusses, Elastic Hostery. Largest stock of Artificial Eyes in the State. Invalid Chairs of all kinds and accessories for the sick room. Trusses made and properly adjusted. Store open every Saturday night. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO. 77 South Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

FALL OF A HILL.

7,000 Tons of Dirt and Rock Close the Mouth of a Mine.

BELLAIRE, O., April 15 .- The hill immediately over the mouth of the Yorkville and rock erashed down, completely closing up the entrance and breaking down the archway for 100 feet. A driver named Jeffery was entombed, and was not rescued until several hours afterward.

Shot Her Second Bear. WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 15,-Mrs. Walter Randall, of Susquehanna, is busy the congratulations of her friends. With her rifle she shot and killed a bear weighing 270 pounds. This is the second bear she has killed in the forest within a short time.

## ONARCH Are You Ready...

To buy your Easter Suit. Don't overlook the fact that we can show you the very latest styles, fashions and fabrics. Our clothes are made from materials that are good, that will wear well, that look well-and are made to fit. Examine our

Suits. They are fashioned correctly, and have no equals for elegance and durability. They are the best values for the least money.

Easter Ties, Hats, etc., for Men, Boys and Children

#### VOORHEES LAID TO REST

TERRE HAUTE SUSPENDS BUSINESS TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL.

Gov. Mount and Ex-Gov. Matthews Among the Pallbearers- Bar Association's Tribute.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 15 .- There could not have been a pleasanter day for the fuenral services of the late ex-Senator business was suspended. The morning trains brought to the city many friends of morning brought together a large number of lawyers. At 2 o'clock the casket containing the body of Terre Haute's distinpanied by the members of the family and near friends, prominent among whom were Colonel Thompson and Mr. McKeen, was taken from the hotel to St. Stephen's Episwere filled, while along Main street, over

mass of humanity, but the police had little difficulty in moving the crowds. At 2 o'cluck the Masons proceeded to the Terre bearing a silver tablet, with the inscription, "Daniel W. Voorhees, born Sept. 26, Col. W. R. Thompson entered the hotel leaning on the arm of Judge D. W. Whinney, and took his place with the other honorary pallbearers at the sides of the coffin. It was an impressive scene as the Masonic brethren of the dead senator gathered about the bier and repeated the solemn service of their ritual, conducted by Wor-

shipful Master G. A. Schaal. At 2:30 o'clock the closing prayer had been repeated, and as the funeral party proceeded to the Seventh-street entrance the Ringgold vorite of Senator Voorhees, "The harp that once through Tara's halls. Preceding the casket were the honorary pallbearers: Governor James A. Mount, ex-Governor Claude Matthews, Col. R. W. Thompson, W. R. McKeen, Herman Hulman, sr., George W. Bement, Judge B. Long and John E. Lamb. The active palibearers were D. N. Taylor, Dr. W. R. Roberts, A. D. Weeks, Dr. W. O. Jenkins, Mayor Fred A. Ross, F. C. Donaldson, Reuben Butz and conducted according to the ceremonial of the Episcopal Church by the Rev. John E. Sulger, rector of St. Stephen's. The body was met at the door by the rector who read the usual sentences, the procession going up Tickets and information at Union Station and No. 2 West Washington stret, corner Meridian.

GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A. the south alsle. On arriving at the chancel steps the funeral chant was sung by the choir from the office of the burial of the The lesson here followed, after which the choir sang "Lead, Kindly Light, the services closing with creed and appropriate prayers, after which was sung "Nearer, my God, to Thee." Both these hymns were very dear to Senator Voorhees. The choir consisted of Miss Ivans. soprano; Miss Carrie Hyde, contralto; Mr.

> The funeral procession was then formed in four divisions under Col. John U. Ebel. and moved in the following order: First Division-Platoon of police, Terre Haute Rifles, Knights of Pythias lodges, Select Knights A. O. U. W., all other uniformed organizations not assigned. Second Division-Ringgold Band, Cleveland Club, of Indianapolis; Jackson Club, nians, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; federal officers, citi-Baird Post, Union Veteran Legion, No. 128;

> Fourth Division-Masonic age for minister, carriage for pallbearers. bar association, carriages for city and county officers, and carriages for citizens. At Highland Lawn Cemetery a large concourse of people awaited the funeral train, The remains were interred by the side of the senator's wife, at a site marked by a beautiful and massive monument. The concluding services were the Masonic burial rites and the committal service of the Episcopal Church, performed by Rev. John E. Sulger. There were 511 marching men, thirty-six carriages and twenty buggies in the procession. A large number of prominent strangers were in the city, drawn by a desire to pay their respects to Indiana's fa-From Sullivan-C. D. Hunt, W. H. Haw-

> kins, W. C. Jamison, John S. Bays, Harold C. Bays, W. G. Carrier, E. L. Langster, John C. Briggs, John T. Hays. From Rockville-Judge White, Judge Rice and Mr. S. D. Puett. From Brazil-Judge McGregor, J. Rawley, George B. Ferguson, Mrs. H. Hol-and, Col. J. M. Hoskins, F. A. Horner, George Sterly, George A. Byrd, C. H. Katt-From Logansport-B. F. Louthain, J. M. Keeney, Rufus Magee, Judge McCabe, From Spencer-Parks M. Martin. Miss Hallie Voorhees will remain with friends until the return of Mr. Charles

#### go with him to Spokane BAR MEETING TRIBUTE.

#### Eloquent Words Spoken of the Late Senator at Terre Haute.

Voorhees from Washington, when she will

TERRE HAUTE, fud., April 15 .- A number of very eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of Mr. Voorhees at the meeting of the Vigo Bar Association this morning. There were present many members of the bar from other cities. Governor Mount were ex-Congressman Jason B. Brown, of Seymour: Otto Gresham, of Chicago, son of the late Judge Walter Q. Gresham; Frank Burke, ex-United States district at- a large sum of money in fast living in New | making up an agreed case of facts and sub- corner and in every store and in the street torney, and John G. Williams, of Indian-

apolis; Hon. W. P. Cullop, of Vincennes; Major Menzies, of Mount Vernon; Judge A. F. White and Duncan C. Puett, of Rockville, and Judge Hays and John T. Bays, of Sullivan, The local ministry was repre-sented, Judge J. E. Piety called the meeting to order at 10:35 o'clock and made the announcement that Col. R. W. Thompson, chairman of the committee on resolutions. was unable to be present on account of his delicate health. Following the reading of the resolutions Judge Long spoke feelingly of his ac-

quaintance with the dead ex-senator. A memorial was then read by Judge Long. Others who gave tribute were John T. Beasley, of Brazil; Jason B. Brown, Sam-uel R. Hamlin and John E. Lamb, The lattrust himself to speak. He, therefore, rea up and his eyes filled. Once he broke down entirely and was compelled to stop, while all over the room men touched by the scene were visibly affected. Among other things Mr. Lamb said: "When Governor Senator Voorhees was trying a lawsuit at tion. I went over to Indianapolis and suggested to Governor James D. Williams the liams said: 'Young man, you may go home elf-defense. I have been deluged with telegrams recommending him, and no one ise, from nearly every township in Indi-This illustrates the hold which he then had upon the Democracy of the State

strength, until the last hour came. The pride of his life in the past few ears was the new Congressional Library ublic man, and I love it second only to the little shaft on the brow of the hill at

during his entire life of all of the best style poetry, and in later years he loved to James Whitcomb Riley. I have heard him

written as an epitaph were carved upon the years ago upon the brow of the hill overlooking this beautiful city, which he loved so long and so well, and to whose people his entire life was devoted;

'Here mayest thou rest within this shrine Until angels wake thee with a note like

Voorhees's Big Case at Rushville.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., April 15 .- The death tried in this county. It was the suit to beautiful number that was an especial fa- of the largest landowners of the county. plaintiff and Thomas A. Hendricks for the spoke for four hours in the morning and was followed by Voorhees with a speech equal length in the afternoon. Both efforts were two of the most brilliant appeals ever made to a jury in the old court

#### \$100 BICYCLE FOR \$45.

house. Hendricks won the case.

Have Used for Gudgeons.

NEW YORK, April 15. - William S Thompson, who was indicted in Chicago last October for carrying on swindling operations through the mails, has been arrested here and is held in \$2,500 bail for Dan Davis, tenor, and Mr. Omar Mewhin- hearing. It is alleged that Thompson sent out letters offering to send a bicycle worth \$100 on receipt of \$45. Persons who sent money claim that they never heard anything more from Thompson. Thompson had been arrested in Chicago and furnished \$1,000 bail. Walter S. Mayer, postoffice inspector at Chicago, who came to this city and caused the arrest of Thompson, stated Third Division-Ancient Order of Hiber- | that he had occupied several days in an effort to locate Thompson. The latter had zens on foot; Morton Post, No. 1; John P. | fled from Chicago after being indicted. The concern of which Thompson was the head sent out circulars offering a prize to the person making the greatest number of words out of the letters in the title "Emearse, carriage for family, carriages for press Bicycle." Later on circular letters were mailed to those persons who had failed to win the prize, offering them a hundred-dollar bicycle for \$45. In Chicago Thompson was known as "William S. Thompson," and in this city as "C. Thomp-Inspector Mayer said that Thomp sen and his associates had obtained about \$50,000 by means of the swindle.

#### DECLINED BY ROOSEVELT.

"Teddy" Will Not Lecture at Nashville

-His History Correct. NEW YORK, April 15 .- Theodore Roosevelt will not deliver, as he had been invited to do, an address before the Patriotic and Historical Societies on King's Mountennial exposition in Nashville. Mr. Roosevelt said to-day that he had declined the invitation because of the pressure of official duties before he learned that objection American Revolution of Nashville, based on exceptions taken to a statement made by Mr. Roosevelt in his book, "Early Settlers in the West," reflecting on General Sevier, the first Governor of Tennessee, In that work Mr. Roosevelt describes a battle with Indians, the troops, the Tennessee ploneers, being commanded by Gen. Sevier. After the battle Sevier is said to have stood calmly by while his men butchered the captured Indians. This, Mr. Roosevelt says, is historically accurate.

Suicide in a Hotel. CHICAGO, April 15.-A man supposed to be D. Cameron, of Albany, N. Y., shot and killed himself at the Imperial Hotel to-day. He was not dead when found in his room. but he died in the police ambulance while being taken to the hospital. From statements the man made it is thought he comes from a wealthy family in Albany, He told the clerk of the hotel in which he killed himself that he had come to Chi-Battle Creek, Mich., and had been spending

## NO REGARD FOR LAW

THE STREET-CAR COMPANY'S FIRST DAY OF VIOLATIONS.

Numerous Passengers Who Refused to Pay More Than the Legal Three-Cent Fare Ejected from Cars.

TWO BLOCKADES AT NIGHT from Judge Cox on this incident and his subsequent utterances. Judge Cox will not

CARS STOPPED WHEN PATRONS DE-CLINED TO BE PUT OFF.

Carried Free on Pennsylvania and Illinois-Street Cars Where Force of Numbers Prevailed.

ARRESTS AND SUITS FILED

POLICE JUDGE COX ONE OF THOSE COMPELLED TO LEAVE A CAR.

City Neglected Opportunity to Throw Company in Hands of a Receiver-Police Must Make Arrests.

fare law, which went into effect vesterday, though no riotous proceedings of any kind marked the day. But with few exceptions the street-car conductors compelled passengers to pay 5 cents or ejected them from the cars, and there were a great many cases in which the cars were stopped and the law-abiding passengers compelled to step to the ground. There were several arrests of the company's employes for viobers who appeared in the prosecutor's office and asked for warrants. On several occasions it required the combined efforts sengers who offered the legal fare and refused to pay more. In the evening there Illinois-street and Pennsylvania-street lines, the passengers who refused to be held up for the illegal fare being in such numbers as to make it impossible for the employes to eject them. In these cases the conductors refused to accept the 3-cent fares, but instead allowed passengers to

ride free of charge. There was some comment among lawfeiture of franchise, the new law authorizing it to do so where the company charges more than a legal fare. It was the general opinion that the city could have thrown sisted, however, that the early promulgathe city attorney being deep in the Federal Court proceedings could not take the necessary steps at the time. It is a question as to whether the city will make the applica-

tion to-day. For the most part the employes of the not to blame for the violation of the law. and there was little display of ill temper.

#### THE FIRST ARRESTS.

Police Judge Cox One of Those Ejected

The announcement in the Journal yesterday morning that the proclamation of the

three-cent-street-car-fare law was in force, set scores of people to talking on the question over their coffee cups as they sat at breakfast, and the result was that many ride down town to business for a three-cent fare. Of course, most of them were not successful. Many were forcibly ejected. but mentally resolved to get even and number when his name was not known, as well as the names of friends and acquaintances who were witnesses to the open vio-

Some passengers who read the section of the law which gives to every injured citizen the right to collect \$100 damages when required to pay more than the legal fare. at once consulted their attorneys with regard to bringing civil actions for damages. Suits will likely be filed to-day. Others decided to appeal to the police authorities for the punishment of the offending employes of the Citizens' Street-railroad Company. Court, was besieged all day by persons Phelps's arrest was placed in the hands of yesterday, although there is a case for ased Hector Fuller and William R. Williams, of the News reportorial staff, from his car. An affidavit was at once procured for Rob-He was not taken from his post, but morning. Mr. Walker will have the atfidavit in this case changed this morning his cook and started down town. to make it cover the violation of the threecent-fare law instead of assault and battery. The prosecutor advised others who had good cases to wait a few days until some disposition is made of these cases. PHELPS CASE TEST.

A test will be made of the Phelps case, Yesterday afternoon W. H. Latta, representing the Citizens' Street-railroad Company, called on Mr. Walker and procured a copy of the warrant, at the same time filing notice that the company would make a motion to quash. It will take some time to prepare the arguments on the motion to quash and Mr. Walker anticipates that it will be possibly Saturday afternoon. He asked Mr. cago to find his wife, who had left him in ling the case in Police Court. Mr. Walker Albany. He also said that he came from suggested that the company would says time and avoid innumerable actions by mitting it to the court above. Mr. Latta cars it was practically the only topic of

replied that it was the intention of the company to fight to the last trench, begin-Judge Cox will not hear the Miller-Phelps law and permit corporations to evade laws case. He belives that the law is valid and that the people themselves would not dare in full force and was one of those who evade. Said one passenger on the Pennsylyesterday attempted to take advantage of its privileges. Boarding a Central-avenue car at noon yesterday he handed three pennies to the conductor. He refused to give 5 cents when it was demanded. When the car reached the Denison Hotel the conductor called the motorman to his assistance and, between them, they ejected the judge. Motorman Jackson was a friend of the judge but felt compelled to follow the rigid orders issued by the company. The judge offered some resistance and as he alighted heard the ring of his three pennies on the pavement, where they were thrown after him. He did not pick them up. Prosecutor Walker anticipates that the company will base a demand for a change of yenue

sue the company nor make affidavit against

the conductor. No change of venue from the Police Court will lie, but a demand may be made for the appointment of a special

POLICE MUST ACT. Speaking of the attitude of the company, Judge Cox referred to the fact that ordinances were always enforced until they were declared unconstitutional, such as vehicle ordinances, ordinance taxing bicycles, enforcement of laws against private citizens who were found violating those not declared unconstitutional, he did not see how the company could refuse to obey the threecent-fare law while the question is undetermined by the last court. To this proposition Mr. Walker assents. He says that he will proceed upon the theory that police officers must come to the assistance of passengers who are being ejected for refusing to pay more than three-cent fares, where such a thing occurs within their presence. If, for instance, an officer standing on a street corner saw such an occurrence it would be his duty to at once arrest the offending conductor and call for the patrol wagon. In cases where the officer does not actually witness the transgression of the law, however, it would be his proper course to direct the person making the complaint to procure a warrant for the conductor's arrest. The company seems to have overlooked Mr. Walker in its blanket injunction suit. State Prosecutor the best of his ability until he is instructed department do everything possible to en-

force the law along the line of his reasonviolate bicycle and other ordinances. State who will conduct prosecutions that the Legislature shall for any agent or employe of the company to to refuse to grant a transfer, but that it is made simply "unlawful," and that the penalty is attached not in punishment for the for violating the law. It is usual in crimnal statutes to provide that violators shall n given terms. Mr. Walker says there are nake. It has been held to be "unlawful" but not a "crime" for a railroad company to fail to give signals of approaching trains. Some of the attorneys believe that the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the law may hinge upon the construction no question of the right of the Legislature is said that the city charter might be attacked on this very ground, as it makes it

officers, while this is applicable to no other city in the State. The question has never the law on the part of the conductors. violation does not depend upon forcible employes "to demand, charge, receive or collect from any passenger upon its road or system of roads a cash fare of more than 3 cents for any one trip or passage." The provision with regard to transfer tickto issue a transfer ticket he is subject to the fine, beside which the company is required to pay \$100 damages to the passenger, collectible in any court of competent jurisdiction. If the passenger resists the payment of unlawful fares and is forcibly garded as that much more aggravated by for assault and battery. enger to prove the facts in his case. the conductor would not be in a position to deny having demanded or received 5 cents, as the company would hold him for

the amount he failed to collect. "The meanest thing about this said Prosecutor Walker, "is the unenviable position in which the conductors and motormen are placed by the attitude the company has assumed. They have been much insulted and abused to-day. I have no doubt, by impetuous people, who hold them personally responsible. had their instructions and must obey them. If they take less than a nickel the company will make them pay the difference out of their own pockets. It is understood that the company will protect its employes in violating the law.

#### SOME CONDUCTORS HESITATED. A Few Accepted Three Cents-Many Passengers Protest.

The street-car conductors, in a number of instances, were quite perplexed yesterday and some hesitated to obey the instructions 5-cent fare, although later in the day almost without exception they demanded the usual fare. On the South-side lines and Merle Walker, state prosecutor in Police | those lines which brawny workmen patronize most there was evidently some fear that wanting to make affidavits for the arrest | an attempt to throw a passenger off the car of conductors who had violated the law | bodily would result in bodily harm to the the first of not less than twenty-five to | plea. They told the passenger offering 3 cents when tendered and had forcibly eject- his job. Few passengers were able to reed Miller from his car. A warrant for sist this plea and therefore paid 5 cents. ceipt, but the conductors invariably replied an affidavit for the arrest of a conductor | kind. There was not a conductor who dared

In several instances the conductors accepted the 3 cents and rang up the fare Journal, saw what the Governor had done on its return trip and read the warrant to | and what the company proposed to do. He tried to find three pennies in his house, He borrowed two of his wife and one from his pennies. The conductor objected, but the passenger refused to pay more. The conductor put the money in his pocket and went to the next passenger without making remark. R. L. Carlin, of 499 Ash street, boarded a College-avenue car and declined to pay more than 3 cents. The conductor would not accept this, but he did not put Mr. Carlin off and the passenger rode free

of charge. On the North Pennsylvania-street line few passengers questioned the right of the ompany to make its illegal demand. Ex-Mayor Denny was one of those who paid his nickel without comment. Some of patrons, however, refused to pay a nickel till the conductor gave his name and number. A dozen or more took the names of the conductor and witnesses, announcing that they did not intend to file suit right away, but would note every illegal fare and take action in case a test case was won in the lower court. Three-cent fare was discussed on every

conversation. A general opinion expressed was that the American people are not suf-ficiently careful of their rights under the

vania-street line:
"I can't see how the federal court permits a company to have any standing in court as long as it clearly violates a law, and makes no bones about it. I noticed that when a trust brought suit in Judge Baker's court some time ago the judge threw the case out of court, holding that a concern, whose very organization is in violation of the law, had no standing in court. How can these people, knowing they are violating the law, claim the protection of it. When the Street-car Company had its strike some time ago the first power they called on was the law. They demanded police protection. Now they refuse to obey the power of the law, which they were so anxious to invoke in their behalf. "Do you know," remarked one politician, "this thing is one of the numerous lessons that is being taught the people in dealing with corporations? Two years from now I am going to organize a political party of my own and have as its basic principle the regulation of corporations. Just such action as this of the Street-car Company breeds Populists even among our conservative cit-

izens."
Fort Bragg suddenly sprung up into new life, and at Washington and Delaware streets the scene resembled those during last year's campaign. Instead of the money question, the 3-cent fare was the topic etc. As there was always a demand for the of discussion, and the various constitutional features of the case were handled without much trouble, for there was no argument offered except in behalf of the People vs. The Citizens' Street-railroad Company.

#### THE COMPANY'S INSTRUCTIONS Not Given Positively to Men Till 10

o'Clock in Morning. The executive management of the company pursued a vacillating course in handling the matter during the day that tended to bring down upon the heads of the poor conductors, who were in no wise responsible for the difficulty, an enormous amount of trying abuse from passengers who found them the most convenient representatives of the corporation upon which they could vent their wrath.

The men who went out upon the first run, or | it is stated, found no orders awaiting them at the barns, and as a result they had to declined to pay 5 to ride free, while others declined to accept 3 cents and put off the cars such passengers as refused to pay more. This was productive of much confusion and the men going out upon the 10 and eject such passengers as declined to

At night, when it became popular fo them, the men were instructed to stop the cars until such people got off. This quickly resulted in blockades and the road officers were instructed to watch for such cases and whenever they occurred to instruct the was offered, but to carry those offering cents free. Thus several squads of husky gentlemen out looking for trouble were hauled about town last night free of

#### BLOCKADES RESULT.

Officials Refused to Move Cars-"Five Cent-Fare" Rhody. There was a merry time last night or

several of the street-car lines. A crowd of young men determined to test the ability of the company to collect more than cents fare and they had a time doing it A car stood on the Illinois-street line for three-quarters of an hour, blocking the line all of that time, before the company finally gave in and then the conductor sim ply refused to collect any fare at all where 5 cents was not offered. On two Pennsyl vania-street cars the same thing was done with the same result, blocking the line for nearly a half hour.

misdemeanor to resist arrest from police At 8:45 o'clock about a dozen young mer boarded Illinois-street and College-avenue car No. 509, conductor No. 462, motorman Illinois streets. The conductor did not offer was passed and then he began his rounds or any of its officers, agents, servants or He had collected eight nickles before he came to one of the crowd that boarded the car at Washington street. This man offered 3 cents. The conductor refused to take it and said the man would have to get off the car. The man would not move and an effort was made to put him off, but the conductor soon saw that the man had too many friends in the car and desisted. He stopped his car at Ohio street and there : large crowd collected to watch the pro

> The conductor conferred with the motorman and with conductors from other cars that had followed close behind him, but they could not decide what to do. Finally a road officer came on to the scene. He ordered the car moved forward one block so as to allow the Indiana-avenue cars to out of breath. pass. At this the crowd thought the threecent-fare men had won a voctory and a cheer arose. The car proceeded just one block and stopped again. The crowd soon fore. Four conductors and motormen entered the car after it had stopped and began an argument with some of the men. Finally one of the street-car men said: "It's nothing but a gang of drunken ruffains and toughs." He evidently intended to say more, bu

made him think he had suddenly come in contact with a steam vise. He turned and saw a man about twice his size, holding hin, by the arm and a big fist shaking in

"Don't you call this crowd a gang of drunken toughs, sir, or you may regret it. o'clock to-morrow morning." Now you point out the man or men who are drunk and I'll put them off the car myself The conductor realized by the pressure on his arm that the speaker was amply able to put a half dozen men off the car, but

he did not point out the drunken man.

THE CROWD RODE FREE. About this time a patrolman appeared on crowd to the car. The street-car men appealed to him to do something. He heard | fusion arising from the fact that the law them and was seen to shake his head. He | had been promulgated so much earlier than apply to Mr. Walker was Simon Miller, of cents that their instructions were to collect stood around in the crowd to see that there usual. The affidavit was by W. H. H. Mil-29 Holmes avenue, Haughville, who said 5 cents and if the passenger only paid 3 were no disturbances, but took no part in ler. In it he declared that he was informed that Charles Phelps, a conductor on the the conductor would have to make up the the affair at all. The crowd was very good- that by reason of the proclamation of the ficer saw that there was nothing to do ing to pay more than 3 cents' fare in the but to accept 3 cents fare or let the men ride for nothing. He did not seem to care to make a personal attack on the men to count of further damages and probably arrests of the men concerned. He ordered the car to proceed and told the conductor to collect fares where 5 cents was offered, but to allow all the "poor people who had no money" to ride free. The crowd remained on the car until the conductor had passed through and refused their pennies and then got off at North street.

By the time the crowd got off at North street it had been augmented to fully forty. There a consultation was held and it was decided to try a Pennsylvania-street car next. The crowd moved east on North street and gathered force as it went, there being more than fifty when Pennsylvania street was reached.

north-bound car and when the conductor came along for fares the first man offered him 3 cents. Of course he refused it. Some one had signaled to stop at Walnut street, and there the car stood, the conductor arguing with the first man he approached. Finally he took the man by the arm and made an effort to put him off. Others objected, saying the conductor had a big job on hand if he undertook to put all 'three-cent" men off the car. He then realized what he had struck and consulted the motorman. After a wait of about five minutes, he turned his trolley and backed down to the Denison House, where he met another north-bound Pennsylvania street

of one of the crowd and attempted to put him off. Others of the crowd grabbed their (Continued on Sixth Page.)

THREE-CENT FARE INJUNCTION CASE IN FEDERAL COURT.

Judge Showalter, of Chicago, Listens to Arguments of Street-Car People, City and the State.

#### GEN. HARRISON CLOSES TO-DAY

STATE INSISTS THAT FEDERAL COURT SHALL NOT INTERFERE.

City Attorney Raises a Good Point as to Soundness of "Special Legislation" in This Case,

#### IMMEDIATE INJUNCTION

DEMANDED DURING THE DAY BUT IGNORED BY THE COURT.

Judge Showalter Gives the Street-Car People "Heart Trouble" by Ask-

ing a Very Pertinent Question.

The argument upon the constitutionality ter, in the Federal Court yesterday, lasted courtroom. The Central Trust Company, of New York, asking for an injunction on behalf of the bondholders to restrain the company, the city and the prosecuting attorney from putting the law into effect, was represented by the regular attorneys of the company, General Harrison, W. H. H. Miller and Ferdinand Winter. The company was represented by its president. A. L. Mason, and W. H. Latta. The city was represented by John W. Kern and City Attorney Curtis, and Prosecutor Wiltsie, an officer of the State, was represented by

the attorney general. The company's attorneys, nominally representing the trust company, confined their attention almost exclusively to the question of the validity of the law. They did not waste much time upon the contention of the complaint that the company was going to comply with the law and thereby weaken the security of the bonds, nor did they trouble themselves to make it appear that the suit was not collusory. On the contrary, Mr. Miller, nominally representing the trust company, which is seeking to enjoin the street-railroad company, spoke with the greatest naivete of "our" contract with the city and the effort of the Legislature to

make this law apply to "us" alone. The argument was not finished yesterday. Speeches were made by Messrs. Miller. Winter, Ketcham, Curtis and Kern, and the crowd that had been waiting all day to hear General Harrison went away disappointed when the court adjourned at 5 o'clock till 10 o'clock this morning. At this time General Harrison will close the argu-

Judge Showalter sat perfectly silent all day, making but a single remark, when he reminded Mr. Kern that the question of been raised by the bill. But he came pretty near giving the attorneys upon the company's side of the suit a case of heart disease just at the close of the day and after he had announced that the court would adjourn until 10 o'clock this morning.

The court sald quietly: "There is a question in this case that has occurred to me as I sat here. As I understand it there are four parties to the controversy-the New York corporation, the Citizens' Streetrailroad Company, the city of Indianapolis and the prosecuting attorney. Is not the interest of the New York corporation and of the street-car company the same?" "Practically, I suppose, they are," re-plied Mr. Miller, rather breathlessly. "Then, has the court jurisdiction?" again asked the court. "I think so," replied Mr. Miller, still a bit

to be between parties citizens of different States, and if the interests of the plain-tiffs and one of the defendants are identical-or am I thinking of removal statute?" Mr. Miller said: "The Citizens' Company has not exactly the same interests as the creditor, and in that way the question arises, as it did in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against Reagan et al. in

"I have not thought it had." interjected

Attorney Generel Ketcham; "but that

the Texas case. thought I would make the suggestion at this time," said the court. "None of you had referred to it, and I don't know that there is anything in it; but you may think it over, and if you have anything to say on the subject it can be submitted at 10

#### DECLARED AN EMERGENCY.

Mr. Winter Asks an Immediate Injunction-Mr. Miller's Affidavit. At the close of Mr. Ketcham's argument

in the afternoon Mr. Winter asked leave to file a motion, supported by affidavit, askthe scene. He pushed his way through the | ing for an immediate restraining order on account of the embarrassments and connatured in its actions. Finally a road of- laws "a large number of people are refuscity of Indianapolis for riding on the street railroad; that the conductors are refusing to accept such 3-cent fares and are de manding 5 cents, which has always heretofore been the usual fare; that such demands for carriage at the 3-cent fare are hourly becoming more frequent; that the city authorities, or some of them, notably the police judge of said city, are fomenting pers of the city. Affiant further says that the failure to have a hearing before the laws were in force is the result of a series of delays caused by a failure to get a judge to hear the same. That the bill was filed on the 8th day of April and notice served for a hearing on Monday, the 12th inst.; that the judges here declining to hear the same, it was by a misunderstanding supposed the case would be heard on Wednesday, the 14th inst., but by reason of the failure to obtain a judge, the case has been delayed till this time. Affiant further says that the said laws have been distributed and put in force from one to two months earlier than usual. The court paid no attention to the motion during the afternoon, but may take up the question this morning.

## MESSRS. MILLER AND WINTER.

Class Legislation Was One of Their Principal Contentions,

Mr. Miller opened the argument and spoke at considerable length. He set forth the new law and pointed out the fact that There the fun began anew. Three street- it was so hedged about that it could apply car men came into the car and took hold to but one city, Indianapolis. He paid friend on the other side and for a minute ney General Ketcham had announced he there was a regular tug of war, the poor | would raise as to the jurisdiction of the court, and its competence to enjoin the